2,000 MORE BY JAN'ARY 15th!

THE SUBSCRIPTION campaign for the YOUNG WORKER is entering f the total period of three months.
During the first half the united efforts of the national organizatio ubscriptions. This is only one-third
of our goal of 3000 subs by January 15th. During the remaining r y comrade, every unit and every district
MUST double their efforts—only by placing the suscription camp ity the Y. W. L. is engaged in at present
will we get the 3000 subscribers and insure the Young Worker a The National Committee calls upon every
member of the League to do his duty. The subscription campaig. a success—we must make the remaining 2000
subs—every district and every unit must make its quota. See Pa

Young Worker

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YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL SESSIONS OPEN IN RED MOSCOW

Y. C. I. Grew in Last Period

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (By mail).—The VI Enlarged Executive of the Young Communist Internatoinal was opened by Comrade Gyptner at 7:30 p. m. on November 12, 1926, in the Red Hall of the Comintern. There were present 26 members of the Executive, 23 representatives of various national organizations and 5 representatives of the Comintern.

Comrade Gyptner pointed out, in his opening speech, that the fact that the Y. C. I. Enlarged Executive was held before the similar session of the Communist International signified no estrangement between the two bodies. On the contrary, it signified a desire on the part of the Y. C. I. to participate even more closely in the work of the C. I. and to discuss the questions facing the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern in its own circles in advance. The closest co-operation between the C. I. and the Y. C. I. signalized the last period of activity.

Our session will have to take a stand on the questions of tactics that have been recently discussed in the Comintern and in a number of parties. The Y. C. L.'s of a number of countries have unanimously taken a position in line with the C. P. S. U. and the C. I. Hence there is no question that this body will take a similar position.

Y. C. I. Grows.

The last period has been a period of growth for the Y. C. I. The greatest growth was in China, in England, and in the Soviet Union, the three chief columns of the world revolution. This shows the real connection of the Y. C. I. with the struggles of real life; this shows that the Y. C. I. has become a real revolutionary fighting organization.

Here today as for the last few years the questions of practical work will stand in the foreground. Particularly the questions of reorganization of our leagues and the questions of opponents will require our attention.

The struggles of the Y. C. I. has again taken its toll of martyrs. We have with us the representative of the Bulgarian League who has been sentenced to death. This is Comrade Riose Rossen whom I greet in the name of the entire Enlarged Executive. (Lively applause.) I also greet Comrade Rust, the Secretary of the English League who has just been released from jail—as well as the dozens of English comrades who have fallen into the hands of the bourgeoisie. We also call to mind the new waves of the White Terror in Bulgaria and Italy, in Finland and in Poland and in France. We cannot recall all the victims by name but I request the delegates to arise in honor of these comrades. All the sacrifics will serve to still further consolidate the ranks of the Y. C. I. (Applause).

Comrade Auer (Germany) proposes in the name of the German and the Russian delegations the following presidium: Lominadze, Schatzkin, Schuller, Gyptner, Longo, Chaplin, Bienkle, Barbe, Hrsel, Rust, Boris, Hoglund, a Chinese comrade, and Zam.

This proposition was unanimously adopted.

(Continued on page 2.)

Opens Y. C. I. Meet

Comrade Richard Gyptner who made the opening speech at the Sixth Enlarged Executive Session of the Young Communist International.

Krassin Is Dead

LEONID KRASSIN is dead. The famous Soviet diplomat passed away on Tuesday, Nov. 23rd in London, because of pernicious anaemia. The death of Comrade Krassin marks the passing of one of the leaders of the school of diplomacy that came into existence with the Russian revolution and that was founded by Leniu.

Leonid Krassin was born in the Ural region of Russia in 1870. His father was a commoner and he was educated at the university. He graduated as a technical engineer. He joined the Social Democratic Party of Russia in 1891 and was a follower of Lenin when the Bolsheviks split from the Mensheviks in 1903. In 1907 he was a delegate to the congress held in London. He played an important part in the revolution of 1917 and accompanied Trotsky to Brest-Litovsk during the peace negotiations. He was food commissar for the Red Army during the days of the counter-revolution and later became commissar of foreign trade. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics. During 1925 he was Soviet ambassador to France. Early in 1926 he was transferred to London.

Pat Toohey, recently reinstated into the U. M. W. A. spoke in Pittston, Pa., at a mass meeting arranged by the "Brophy for president" committee. He spoke in detail of the cut in wages suffered by the miners of the Hudson Coal Company which may result in a general strike of the 22,000 miners of this company.

YOUNG MINERS SEE HUDSON CO. MOVE TO CUT WAGES AND SMASH THE UNION

Part of Operators Offensive

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—Hudson Coal Co., whose breakers spot the northern anthracite field for many miles, is threatened with a strike of its 22,000 employes. The general grievance committee of the 22 local unions involved says that unless the management remedies one of the many grievances that have been hanging fire it will call a strike the latter half of November.

In the Grassy Island Colliery the payment of the tonnage miners for rock removal has been slashed more than two-thirds. There are a host of other grievances: numerous arbitrary discharges; unjust dockage of piece workers; general speed-up of day men and in some laying men off after 5 and 6 and 7 hours, to make them speed up in the morning to catch up with lost time.

Overshadowing other grievances—with those who suffer from it—is the contract system that is being extended, making one miner the profiteer over many others. The union has traditionally been opposed to the contract system and from time to time has wiped it out or curtailed it.

Perhaps most serious of all to the union's present welfare is Hudson Coal's latest move, forbidding organizers the right to come on its properties and backing this up with a declaration that the union does not have the right to a closed shop.

The company is laying the basis for a company union among its 22,000 employes by monthly chicken dinners in every colliery town. Anti-union propaganda and efficiency lectures are served out as after-dinner courses, along with music and song.

The way the union is ridiculed at these affairs is illustrated by a sketch put on at one of the recent dinners given to the Olyphant colliery employes. The sketch was a caricature of a union meeting. The actors were three company "suckers" the super had chosen for the role of the active union men he wanted to burlesque. It began with the first miner arising and bawling that he wanted more pay.

"All right," shouts a second; "let's have a convention and take action." "No," roars a third; "let's just go on a big drunk tonight and tomorrow we'll go on a big strike."

The bosses and their satellites led the snickering. It is all leading toward the open shop.

Youth Candidates in Miners' Union Support Progress

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In the youth section of The Coal Miner here there is printed the following interesting statements of young coal miners who are running for office on the progressive slate in the United Mine Worker's elections:

SESESKY FOR DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENT

Coal Cneter, Pa.—I, the undersigned, am a candidate for vice-president of District 5, U. M. W. of A., and I feel it necessary that I submit a statement to the press telling why I am running.

I am wholeheartedly in support of the program of John Brophy, candidate for international president of the U. M. W. of A., and when I am elected I will do my best to "Save the Union," also I am for anybody else who has adopted the platform above mentioned.

First, when I am elected I will endeavor to put an end to the discrimination against the youth in the mines.

The youth's mind is quick, and willing, the young men are those who will carry on a militant fight. The older members of the union should not look upon the young miner as a mere child. They should recognize him as a brother in the union. The youth should be given preference in the union positions, in order to fit him for future work.

In the mines at present the young are discriminated against and exploited more than anybody else, with the possible exception of the very old men. In our contract the youth is not covered at all. In some mines, when they hire a youth who is under age the company makes him sign a paper giving up all right to compensation. The young fellow works with his father or some older man for a while, and then it put by himself, and generally gets the worst places. No youth should work on night shift. Every miners' son should have a chance to go to school. As it is, there is not a chance for much schooling for many young miners, because they have to work too hard. The youth gets more than his fair share of accidents. Going to and from work we see many men who are crippled from injuries, from rheumatism, or some other vocational disease. These should be compensation for vocational injury and disease.—JOHN SESESKY.

JOHN TUMILTY FOR AUDITOR.

I am at the present time a candidate for sub-district auditor of Sub-District No. 4, District 12, U. M. W. of A. I am going in to win, for I think that

(Continued on page 5)

Important

IF

Your label bears the dates 10-26 or 11-26, YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE YOUN GWORKER HAS EXPIRED.

We have not taken you off our mailing list yet, as we wanted you to see this new form of the paper. We are sure now, more than ever, that you will want to renew your subscription. This is the last issue you will receive. RENEW NOW—there is a blank for this purpose in this issue.

Round the World Newsettes

MEXICO—

The Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement on the plans for a new attack against Mexico by the U. S. government. The party points out that there is only a step between the threat of the withdrawal of recognition of Mexico to armed intervention to protect the investments of American imperialists.

The statement goes on to say:

"The workers of this country face the danger of being called upon to fight a war for the investments and profits of the American capitalists in Mexico, Central and South America.

"Last week the capitalist press flooded the country with propaganda against Mexico because of alleged interference with the imperialist schemes of the American capitalist government to maintain Central America as the backyard for imperialist adventures and profits of Wall Street. Yesterday Secretary of State Kellogg under orders from Wall Street's president, Coolidge, threatens Mexico because it dares to assert its right to control the natural resources within its territory."

CHINA—

The puppet government of the foreign imperialists in Peking has put its tail between its legs and has resigned. The government is broke, its slender resources being in the hands of the military chiefs, Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu. But money is the least cause of the resignation. The march of the Cantonese troops down the Yangtze valley has much to do with the government panic in Peking. Foo Chow, an important treaty port of 700,000 population, has fallen to the Cantonese. The Cantonese are now in control of seven large provinces and plans are on foot to move the Canton government north. Meanwhile a strike has broken out in Hankow against the foreign imperialists and British and French blue-jackets now man the foreign concessions and American destroyers are being rushed to the scene.

NICARAGUA—

The entire press of San Salvador has broadcast a protest against the American government's recognition of President Diaz. Diaz is the tool of Wall Street, who came to power in the fake elections of the machine-gun controlled chamber of deputies after American naval forces had been landed in the country. The liberals are carrying on a concerted fight against Diaz and already hundreds of lives have been lost.

Soviet Wonder Film

By PAUL BROWNE.

THE film, "Breaking Chains," surely deserves its title as the Soviet Wonder Film. Viewing a press showing of the picture, the writer was thrilled with the technical treatment—the skillful camera work, etc. What a tremendous improvement over some of the earlier pictures turned out by the Soviet movie industry. Talk about acting, "Breaking Chains" is photographed on the stage of real, not "reel," life and the acting is vibrant with a universal human sympathy.

A correspondent who saw the film in Moscow has the following to say about the leading characters:

"The two 'leads,' hero and hero. were only recently factory workers, and their charming naturalness is seldom marred by that over-acting that robs so many European products of all chance of success on the American screen. There is no camera consciousness, no spotlight grabbing, just a smooth, delightful development of a story packed with human interest, thrilling action, and entirely plausible behavior of plain folks who find upon their shoulders the pioneering duty of a new social order."

We will not give our readers an inside to the story of the picture. See it and be pleasantly surprised. Suffice it to say that the picture unfolds to the audience the effects of the revolution on the Russian people, "it reveals their strength and courage, their never-failing humor and their unquenchable will to freedom."

Y. C. I. Sessions Open in Moscow

(Continued from page 1)

The chairman greeted the delegation of the E. C. C. I.: Manuilski, Smeral, Remmele, Murphy, Cremat, and gives Smeral the floor:

New Struggles Seen.

SMERAL: In the name of the Executive of the Comintern, I greet the VI Enlarged Executive of the Y. C. I. We greet the good work of the Y. C. I. since the last Plenum, especially in the English and the Russian Leagues. The connection between Y. C. I. and the C. I. is a good one.

The relative and partial stabilization of capital, the rationalization in a number of countries, points to the tasks of the Comintern. The relative stabilization does not mean a period of social peace but brings new struggles in another form. It is clear that the problem of capturing power is a concrete task of the present generation. It is clear that victory will come to those that have the proletarian youth with them. Therefore it is one of our basic tasks to win the masses of the working youth and to organize them for the struggle.

This session has two chief tasks: (1) without any hesitation and deviations to take a clear stand for the Leninist line and to make this line clear again for the various Leagues; 2) to form the bond between the old and the young Communists still more closely. (Applause).

Russian League Greeting.

Comrade Shidunow greets the delegates in the name of the C. C. of the L. Y. C. L. S. U.: the Y. C. L. of the Soviet Union has unanimously rejected all attempts of the opposition to form a fraction within the league and to carry on factional activity. It stands firmly on the basis of the decisions of the C. C. of the C. R. S. U.

We especially greet the growth of the leagues of other countries. The task of this session will be to take another great step in the Bolshevization of the Y. C. I. The Y. C. L. of the Soviet Union knows that its brother leagues in the capitalist countries will struggle with all their might against any deviations from the Leninist line. (Lively applause).

OLBRICHT greets the delegates in the name of the Red Youth Front. For two years now the Red Youth Front has been struggling in Germany against Fascism and for the defense of the U. S. S. R. We can report a steady growth in the Red Youth Front. I bring the greetings of the Red Youth Front to the representatives of the toiling youth of the world. (Applause).

Order of Business.

The following order of business was adopted by the Presidium. (1) Questions of the Plenum of the Comintern (Schatzkin); (2) Report of the Presidium of the E. C. on the next tasks of the Y. C. I. (Schuller); (4) Reorganization of the Leagues (Mehring); (5) Report on individual Leagues (Germany, England, China); (6) Program Question (Schatzkin) and statute (Gyptner).

There were elected 5 commissions for various fields of work and 7 commissions for various leagues. In the former commissions a representative of each delegation is included. The various league commissions are: German Commission (chairman, Lomidze; secretary, Schuller). English Commission (Chairman Schuller, Secretary Massurt), Swiss Commission (Chairman Reinhardt, Secretary Reisinger), Norwegian Commission (Chairman Mehring, Seccretary Gyptner), Spanish Commission (Chairman Longo, Secretary Delbock), Chinese and Japanese Commissions (Chairman Lominadze, Secretary Young), Commission for the Near East (Chairman Vartanyan, Secretary Abugow). With the conformation of these commissions the session closed.

Mass Trials Against Young Workers.

BULGARIA.—IRA.—In the beginning of November the mass trials against the arrested young workers will begin. There are 75 accused in Sofia and over 200 in the provinces. They are accused of "conspiracy."

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL LIBERATES

Describes Life of Russian Students

New Economic Policy Is Not Surrender

By GLENN CARRINGTON
Young Negro Member of American Student Delegation to U. S. S. R.

I STOOD alone one midnight in the Red Square of Moscow. The chimes in one of the towers of the Kremlin played "The International." Four soldiers from the Red Army guarded silently the mausoleum in which lies the body of one of the greatest leaders of workers and oppressed peoples in the world's history, Vladimir Illyitch Lenin. I was not stunned by the bauty of this setting—Soviet Russia is full of impressive scenes. I was thinking of America, the proverbial "land of liberty," to which I would soon return.

True enough, I had experienced a few minor difficulties in adapting myself to an environment in which there are but few of the conveniences of my New York home. Yet, I found more than adequate compensation in the communal life that I was sharing with my Russian student comrades, or, to be more considerate, that they were sharing with me. Here, we had, in addition to our theoretical discussions of the benefits and disadvantages of a communistic social order, an experiment, meager though it was, of the thing itself. How much more convincing an argument!

Those who believe that the New Economic Policy and the subsequent measures connected with it are in effect a surrender to capitalistic impulses could learn many things from the young students of the new Russia. I sensed a determination that extended far and wide to stand firmly behind the efforts of the past few years in order that their benefits might be extended.

In the student house where I passed several weeks in Moscow I met and lived with Great Russians, Russian Jews, Ukrainians, Tartars, Georgians, and some even came from Turkestan and the far ends of Siberia. I was unaccustomed to these various types, and it was only when I would ask that anyone thought to differentiate, so closely were they integrated into the community life. We would sit at evening in the large club room chatting gaily or singing, in small groups, the new Russian songs of tragedy and of triumph.

The Soviet Union holds for me a great charm—not akin to the mysterious charm of the tropics, but a real, dynamic charm. It is the activity of the people, especially of its young people that compels interest. Each seems to try to discover his share in the great task, and having discovered it, he sets out to accomplish it. Whether this be the stimulation of a new interest in a factory nucleus, leading a political study group or developing co-operatively a shop committee, it becomes a part of his life's activity until accomplished.

Some day the Soviet Union hopes to develop a social order sufficiently class-conscious to do away with the necessity for the present strict governmental surveillance over the activities of its citizens. This ideal of freedom, with its significant pragmatic implications, might well appeal to us of the west. The Russia of today has visualized the Soviet Union of tomorrow with a willingness to profit by experience, keeping firmly fixed its ideal, but shaping its real destinies by blazing a new trail to the future peace, true liberty and the triumph of those who toil is building the world.

Lively Pioneer Meet Held in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.— The first Pioneer Convention took place here Nov. 26, 27, 28th. After the singing of the International and the repeating of the Pioneer pledge the convention got down to business and organized itself.

Ruthenberg Speaks.

Shortly after the organization, C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party put in an appearance. What a reception he received. Cheers for the party rang thruout the hall. Comrade Ruthenberg pointed out the need for co-operation betwene the party, league and Young Pioneers. He compared the life of the children in the Soviet Union and the United States and pointed out some of the immediate tasks facing the revolutionary children in this country.

Comrade Walter Trumbull was then espied and was forced to the speaker's rostrum. After this followed the reports of the various Pioneer groups and nearly every delegate participated in the discussion. About this time the Pioneers got hungry so a spontaneous cry came up from the ranks: **Stand him on his head, stand him on his feet. Leaders, leaders, when do we eat?**

Leader Training.

After lunch, Comrade Arne Swabeck greeted the Pioneers in the name of the party district organization. This was followed by the Young Workers' League report. In the course of the discussion the nede for leader training courses, participation of League members in Pioneer activity, etc., was stressed.

The next morning started with a report of the district organizer. Then the various tasks of the Pioneers were discussed, as follows: Pioneer responsibility, Paul Buko; Reorganization, Maxi Weiss; School Struggle, Tillie Lurie; Child Labor by Jack Cohen, Press by Maxi Weiss, Sports, by Nathan Goldstein; Negro Work, by Julius Housen; Opponents by Martin Mirroff; Relief and Defense by

Strike Still On in Sports Goods Factory

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The strike in the factory that makes the "Louisville Slugger" bats is still on. The trade union involved has issued the following publicity on the affair:

Remember the "Louisville Slugger," a baseball bat, golf clubs, and other sporting goods made by the Hillerich & Bradsby Company, of Louisville, Ky., a firm that is not fair to our organization.

Our local unions have been circularized from time to time and articles appearing in the Journal, calling to the attention of our members that Local Union 666, of Louisville, Ky., have been on strike at this factory since April 2 of this year, caused by the company discriminating against organized labor, discharging members of our organization because they belonged to our union, refusing to hire union men or pay the union scale of wages.

The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Detroit on October 1, this year, passed a resolution placing this firm on the unfair list. The American Federation of Labor in convention assembled the second week in October, passed a resolution by unanimous vote declaring this firm unfair and have authorized their executive council to render every assistance possible to adjust this strike or to give the matter further publicity.

Bonus Speeds Youth in Radio Plant

By a Young Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Freed-Eisman Radio Company plant in East New York is representative of all the evils that the bosses in the radio industry practice. Here we find the workers getting on the average of from $18 to $20 a week. In order to keep the workers satisfied they have installed a bonus system whereby they keep the worker at top speed for an imaginary bonus, to be paid if a certain amount of sets are made and passed.

Bonus Speed-Up Scheme.

Usually this ranges itself over 100 sets at about 2 cents for each set after this mark. It is practically impossible to make 100 sets, yet the bosses not only expect but demand that the fellows and girls make over this amount. This results in many minor and major injuries to the hands and person of the worker going at top speed.

They require that the fellows and girls work nine hours a day, yet when it comes to giving time for lunch there is but a little over a half hour.

Workers are crammed into bench space ten and twelve to a bench that can at the most only accommodate four or five. Here they are in constant danger from the sets piled in front and back of them. No flue or ventilating system is provided to carry off the poisonous gases which result from the molten lead and flux. The workers breathe this fragrant aroma and consequently suffer from many lung irritations and troubles.

Workers Must Organize.

Yet, despite the many other miserable unsanitary and unfair conditions, the workers are slaving away at top speed for the bonus, which is the biggest fake imaginable, since it does not amount to a raise, nor is it actually attainable. Not only this, but it serves to speed up the entire production to a point where the bosses of the Freed-Eisman Radio Company can lay off the workers many months ahead of the time that they ordinarily would if the sets were being produced on a normal basis of speed.

This condition must stop at once. The workers of the Freed-Eisman Radio Company must organize themselves into a union for their just demands in working conditions and rate.

We of the Young Workers' League will back and help to carry to a successful finish such an attempt on the part of the workers to organize into a union.

Do You Know the Facts About

Child Labor
Militarism
Conditions of Young Workers
Who Owns the U. S.
Youth in Soviet Russia

Then Read the New Pamphlet

THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

By SAM DARCY

15c a Copy — 10c in Bundles

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The Young Workers (Communist) League of America,
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Enclosed find $..... Send ..... copies of "The Challenge of Youth" to

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Address .....

City ..... State .....

Some League Questions

By I. RIJAK.

COMRADE DARCY, in his article in the last number of the Young Worker, touched on a very important and immediate question of our league. In general these analysis are correct, but they need more clarification.

"Pessimism."

First of all, does pessimism exist in the Young Workers' League? This question must be answered categorically: In general there is not pessimism but such a tendency exists. What are the causes for such a tendency? Some comrades are inclined to think the reorganization is one of the reasons. To those comrades we answer that the reorganization is not the bassi for pessimism, but is a bolshevik step forward. Much has been gained thru the new orientation of our league: (1) Today the Y. W. L. is nearer and more connected with the working youth than previously. (2) The Y. W. L. at the present time, more than ever before, knows and the understands the life of the working youth of America. (3) The Y. W. L. is more than ever before participating in external mass activity. (4) The Y. W. L. is not only living with the enthusiasm of the achievements of our sections in Europe, but participate and to a certain extent lead the class struggle in the United States. For example, the Passaic strike, furriers' strike, paper box strike, the campaign for the unionization of the youth, etc. The above stated facts convinces every comrade that the reorganization is a bolshevik method and a bridge between the Y. W. L. and the working youth.

Some comrades are pessimistic because we are not in a directly revolutionary situation. This is certainly not an excuse for pessimism.

In such a period revolutionists must do everything in their power to build the party and the league, to set the mases into motion and to lead the workers. Lenin always said: "A revolutionist is not one who comes into the party in the revolutionary period, but the one who builds and prepares the party for coming revolutionary struggles."

The fact of the matter is that our party is making progress more than ever before. Only for the last few years our party has become an influential factor in the labor movement of America. Our party and the left wing as a whole proved that we at the present time are ready to lead certain sections of the working class. For example, leadership of various strikes, the campaign for the protection of foreign-born, the campaign for organizing the unorganized, the forty-hour movement, movement for labor party, etc. And today more than ever before there is no room for pessimism in the Communist movement.

Reorganization.

The Young Workers' League will for some time to come be in the period of reorganization and in the period of readjustment, due to the fact that the social composition is not yet a good one and the number of members are small and insignificant, which makes it impossible to reorganize immediately on the basis of shop nuclei. This, of course, does not mean that an error was made by commencing to reorganize our league, as some comrades express themselves. The reorganization is not only a change in the construction of our league, but it is an ideological and organizational transformation from isolation to external mass work.

Concentration groups are temporary units and the more nuclei are organized the sooner will concentration groups go out of existence. At the present moment many concentration groups for one or another reason (mainly because of bad social composition) are dead. Such units are not needed in a Communist organization and we shall not be afraid to eliminate them, combine them with living units, organize street nuclei and even in exceptional cases to permit territorial branches, but always to carry in mind the correct prospective; that is the organization of shop nuclei is absolutely necessary, and at the same time make efforts to organize them.

The stage in which the league is now situated, with our units not stable and very frequently the comrades changing units, thus continuously transfering cannot be avoided during this period, but should not make a bad reflection on the comrades. Do not get excited, do not kick, but adapt yourself to the new unit and carry on your work.

Everyday Work.

When speaking of reorganization it is impossible to omit the question of our everyday activity. The present structure of our league is based on activity. The entire life of the league is based on the constructive activity of each and every member. The slogan of the league today is "Build the League." That means to be active every day and not an "evening or Sunday" Communist. Every comrade must carry on activity day in and day out. We have in our league too many "talking" Communists. They will discuss high politics, the revolution in China (this is necessary, too), but try to colonize them for factory work, or get them to collect subs and they will refuse and find one or another excuse. Every comrade must be able to work in every field of activity, to do detailed and technical work, to look upon routine work as a part of the revolutionary activities. We must also bring regularity in our work, to systematize the work and not to work in a haphazard manner. To learn to combine the detailed work with the important work we must bring life into our league, more desire to be active, more study, more enthusiasm—in other words, BUILD THE LEAGUE.

Weisbord Speaks in Many Cities

Youngstown, Dec. 5, Ukrainian Hall, 525½ W. Rayon street, 8 p. m.
Cleveland, Dec. 6, Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St.
Toledo, Ohio—Iota Hall, 716 Jefferson Ave., Dec. 7.
Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodard and Willis.
Flint, Dec. 10.
Muskegon, Dec. 11.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave., N. W.
South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14.
Gary, Dec. 18.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western Ave. and Division St.
Kenosha, Dec. 15.
Milwaukee, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 20.
Minneapolis, Dec. 21
Superior, Wis., Dec. 22.
Duluth, Minn., Dec. 23.

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WHILE THE BOSS AIN'T LOOKIN'

AT last our appeals have met response. We received the following, which saves us lots of work:

Say, Gadfly, we'd like to crash into your column. Please answer R. S. V. P. if you will be glad to share your honors with us. Willingly.

S. Teno.

P. S.—Since you know some things I don't, please, when you R. S. V. P., give me a solution to this:

B asks A for a match. A passes matchbox to B, first shaking same to ascertain if there are any matches in it. B, receiving matchbox, also shakes same to make sure that there that there are matches in it. B extracts match and uses it. B shades box again to be certain that she has left some matches in it, and passes box back to A, who shakes it again before putting it into his pocket.

Now, the above process takes place all over the United States actly 181,000,000 times every day. 386,000 horsepower is thus generated daily by constant agitation of matchboxes. But this power is all wasted. How to utilize it—how harness it to a useful commercial purpose?

Which reminds me of what my friend Dia Lectics suggested.

She hates the tribe
Of Styyck N. Staab.
They never scribe,
And always gab.

Dia hit on the idea that if these guys rescended from Styyck N. Staab would apply the energy they use in talking to scribbling off a few contribs to your column, we'd be getting somewhere.

Same to the matchbox shakers!

—S. T.

PP. S.—I hope you answer this. If I get a reply it will be my first accident, not counting the time I was bitten by a dog. But then that wasn't an accident, because the dog did it on purpose.

We will answer next issue.

—The Gadfly.

The Atheist

By JOHN J. QUAN.

I am, indeed, an Atheist,
Which ev'ryone should be,
Who from religion's falsehood wants
Forever to be free.

Who ever thinks there is a "God"
Must be immensely dense,
For seeing there's no such a thing.
One needs but common sense.

When priests in ages past the myth,
That they caled "God" had made,
They then the corner-stone for all
The priestly lies had laid.

They then could say this mythic "God"
Made heaven and the earth,
The sun and moon—and stars and then
Gave living things their birth.

They then could say this fabled "God"
Made herbs and fruit to grow—
Made snakes and apples, so that man
Might good and evil know.

They then could say this myth called God,"
Everything can do,
And simply make all fools believe,
That what they say is true.

They then could talk of "God" and "Christ,"
And of the "Holy Ghost,"
And of the "angels" and the "saints"—
That "heaven's" mythic host.

They then could tell more foolish lies,
Than could be mentioned here,
As "miracles" and "prophecies,"
The faithful hold so dear.

They then could say the fabled "hell,"
Their mythic "God" had made,
For those who would not gulp their lies,
And e'er be unafraid.

But those who gulp such lies will dance
In slippers made of gold,
On golden floors above the clouds,
And play the harp, they're told.

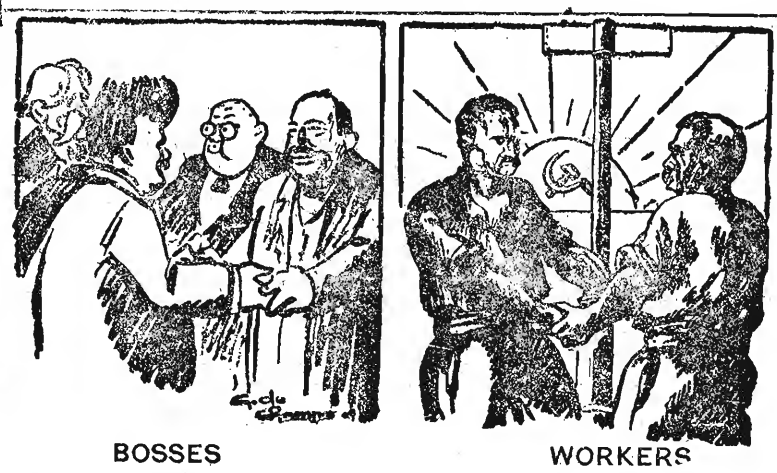
And then the priests would torture those,
Who'd not believe, to death.
Who begged for pity of those priests
Up to their final breath.

For Roman poplsh clergyman,
And Protestant as well,
Have killed the noblest folk,
Then sent them to their fabled "hell."

And, hence, the atheists are those
The clergy cannot fool;
And with their supernatural lies
They ne'er—no ne'er can rule.

A bas, then, with the clergymen,
And with their fables all,
About their "Trinity," "Imps," "Hell," "Saints," "Heaven," "Angels." fall

FRATERNIZATION



BOSSES WORKERS

News Briefs

At the International Horse Show now taking place in Chicago there are present the 10 to 16-year-old boy and girl representatives of 610,000 club members of 33 states. Altho these clubs are heralded as Young Farmers' clubs they are not really representative of the great mass of farming youth and children in this country who work on the farms under miserable conditions.

* * *

In Niles Center there will be organized a military school to train girls as well as boys. One of the sponsors of the school is the potentially fascist American Legion. The bosses do not discriminate sexually as to who shall fight in their interests in the next war. But neither does the working class.

* * *

The third annual boy's week conference is taking place at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago. Business men and so-called leaders of boys from all parts of the country are in attendance. We suggest that these business men talk less about a "sympathetic attitude towards the life of the boy in all its phases—civic, social, religious and moral" and grant the boys working in their factories a raise in wages, the six-hour day, five-day week and the right to organize into a union. But they'll give you nothing of the kind. You'll have to fight for it.

"There is no such thing as humane war'." This summarizes the opposition of the American Legion to the abolition of the use of poison gas in warfare. This protest was filed with Coolidge. In the next capitalist war the Legion wants to do a thoro job in wiping out worker-soldiers.

* * *

Maj. Gen. Amos Fries, main advocate of poison gas warfare, is after the hide of Harry Flury, teacher of biology in Eastern High School, Wash., D. C., because he wrote an anti-capitalist article in a magazine contest. Another example of what we mean when we say "capitalist Class Education."

* * *

The annual report of Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, points out that altho economic conditions were generally satisfactory that this did not effect the New England Textile Industry, two or three sections of the agricultural industry and the bituminous coal industry.

* * *

The Botany Mills in Passaic tried to break the ranks of the workers by posting a notice for a 10 per cent increase in wages, without recognition of the union. They thot the workers would return individually, but they were fooled. 1,500 strikers of this mill met in mass meeting, drew up a letter to Green and pointed out that the bosses' move had left their ranks unbroken.

Book Reviews

"Chevrons," by Leonard H. Nason, George H. Doran Company, New York.

THIS is an absorbing tale by a sergeant of field artillery. It pictures army life admirably—the aimless, haphazard things that really happen. Sergeant Eadie rejoins his outfit in the summer of 1918. The packs of the battery are lost—all they own, their blankets, overcoats, razors, mess kits, everything. For the next week, hiking about France, the men are busy stealing to replace their stuff. There is a rattling good account of a rough and tumble front line fight. The sergeant after four days of fancy hell, gets back—and is placed in arrest for spending two days too long (much against his will) in the sudden death zone. Fortunately for him, he is saved a lot of argument by a shell, which gives him a belly wound right there. He "enjoys" a leisurely evacuation and a convalescence "sweetened" by the care of a Red Cross nurse (I knew that nuse myself—I hope she dies a painful and lingering death). The concentration camp is so awful that he lies his way back to his unit. He arrives without a wound stripe and explains that all a stripe brings is a lot of cheap conversation. Some story—the A. E. F. itself.

It is amazing to read "The Human Slaughter House," by Wilhelm Lamsyus, which horrified the Germans thirteen years ago. War as we know it is so infinitely worse than the worst picture of it then. There have been three other war books published worthy to be named after this French album. One is "The Backwash of War," by Ellen La Motte, a horribly vivid series of hospital sketches. The second is "Plumes," by Lawrence Stallings, a story of the mental and physical pain endured by a crippled veteran trying to adjust himself to this fit for heroes' world. The third is this matter of fact picture of army life, "Chevrons." Nason's tale of the petty tyranny of the hospital personnel reminds me of the wails of the reactionary members of the Soviet hospital staffs. They complain that the patients want too much. Most of us at one time or another have been in the "free" hospitals of our lovely country. Here the average nurse or doctor or petty official treats the patients with careless contempt. Fool rules which cause intense discomfort are rigidly enforced. The food is poor, tho the same money properly spent would buy good grub. In some hospitals books, magazines, newspapers and cigarettes are strictly forbidden, and there is no comeback

In workers' Russia the officials are unable to play the tyrant, as any patient can send a complaint to the Communist Party, and if there are too many grievances the superintendent looks for a new job. —J. K.

Lincoln "Lions" Beaten.

The annual football classic among Negro colleges ended in Washington, D. C., when the Howard "Bisons" defeated the Lincoln "Lions" with a score of 32 to 0.

Your fellow-worker will subscribe—ask him.

Get those three thousand!

Your intentions are good—but where is that sub?

Did you get that Young Worker Sub?

Story of Child Labor

FROM CRADLE TO FACTORY

By Harry Gannes

ARTICLE V.

THE state that employes the highest percentage of child workers in manufacturing and the like is Rhode Island; then comes Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

There are 14 states in this country where children 12, 13, 14 and over are permitted to work more than eight hours per day; and there are likewise 14 states in which child night work is allowed. Thirty-five of the states do not require an eighth grade education before permitting children to go to work.

The wages are extremely low. The average wage for the child worker in the United States is between $6.00 and $8.00 per week. In a study made of child labor in Philadelphia the average wage in factories for boys was found to be $8.00 per week, and for girls between $6.00 and $8.00.

In the Southern Shrimp packing plants conditions are barbaric and the wages ridiculously low. The work begins at any time from three to [illegible] in the morning. [illegible] in a rickety, damp shed. The work is dangerous and the children often suffer from blood poisoning [illegible] highest wage is $[illegible] a week.

In the steel and [illegible] life for the working children is [illegible] and miserable. [illegible] conditions in the mines and mills [illegible] government's own [illegible] the national census figures [illegible] time a special study is made of child labor in any particular district, the number of children [illegible] always higher than the figures given in the census.

Pennsylvania provides that no child 14 years of age should work underground, tho they may work around the mine. But children under 16 [illegible]

(To be continued.)

By a Young Worker Correspondent.

CHICAGO.—In the L. Klein Dept. Store here the inspectors' and packers' wages are as low as $12 a week for girls and $14 to $25 for married men. The working place is in the basement. There is not the best of sanitary conditions in this place.

During rush hours the workers are greatly speeded up. They work overtime without pay from 6 to 7:30 until they finish their straight work. After 7:30 overtime is paid at the straight rate.

The clerks are mostly young school girls working for $13 to $15 a week. They also get 1 cent from each dollar they take in as commission. Sweet bosses! If she makes an error in a transaction she has to give 10 cents to the department.

Twice a month the boss calls a meeting to bawl out the workers in the various departments about treating the customer right. Why? Because they advertise that it's a pleasure to shop in L. Klein's Store. But, believe me, it's no pleasure to work there. The young workers in Klein's must learn the need for an organization and how to fight for better conditions.

Youth Not Let Into the Unions

Organized in Special Sections

By DAVE RAPO,
(Y. W. Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—About 65 young boys working as briclayer apprentices in this city have been organized by Bricklayers Local union No. 2 into Associated Apprentice Bricklayers

Al lboys must attend school which is in very close relations with the union.

In a statement made in the "Los Angeles Citizen" a weekly union paper. Brother Jack Quinen, president of the apprentices' organization states:

"Assisted by their 'Big Brothers' the Apprentice Bricklayers of No. 2 have launched an innovation that in a short time will be a movement of national scope. This closer contact among the union tradesmen of tomorrow will bring about a better understanding and will afford the apprentices the opportunity to openly discuss and vote on questions that involve their future welfare."

Among the speakers who addressed the apprentices at their last meeting were International Deputy J. J. Gerakhty and Instructor Neve.

This is the third apprentice organization that has been fromed in this city for the last few months. Other youth trade union organizations which have been formed previously are: Pressmen and Plumbers' Apprentice Clubs.

There is a general favorable s l-ment in the highly skilled trades toward the organization of the youth in this manner.

Editor's Note: The Young Worker does not support the organization of the young workers into special youth sections of the unions. This only separates the young from the adult workers. The young workers must demand admission into the regular unions. When the demand for the unionization of the youht becomes strong then the trade union bureaucrats take this means of preventing the entrance then the trade union bureaucrats take this means of preventing the entrance of the youth into the bona fide locals. The youth sections already organized must fight for admission into the regular union as a body and with special privileges (lower initiation fees and dues.)

Subs are the life of the Young Worker.

Moulders Walk Out in L. A. Stove Plant

By Young Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — In the O'Keefe and Merritt Stove plant where the young workers are conducting a drive for unionization, new developments occurred in the last few weeks. The moulders could not stand the slaving conditions, continued wage cuts, etc., and so they struck.

The bosses refused to meet the workers' demands, against the elimination of the bonus wage, which the bosses tried to put over on them and for the shortening of the 48 hours work-week. This strike which was supposed to be conducted by the Molders' Local Union No. 374, was organized and prepared so that after the first day of the strike the molders became isolated from the workers of the various departments inside the plant.

Nothing was done to acquaint and stir up the rest of the workers in the other departments and they remained at work. It must be said here that the bosses were wise enuf to come to us workers and say that the molders did not strike but were merely laid off because slack time was approaching.

This lie of the bosses was strongly repudiated by the special strike issue of the "Stove Worker" organ of the Young Workers' League factory group, calling upon the workers not to scab on their brothers. The situation in the plant is at present such that the workers in the other departments are not yet ready to go out on strike. Yet, the sentiment is ripe for organization. For this situation the "Stove Worker" raises the following slogans: 1. Time and a half for overtime. 2. 44-hour week. 3. Against wage cuts, instad an increase in wages. 4. Clean towels and soap at the wash sink. All young workers should fight for these demands.

"A Pleasure to Shop in Kleins"

By a Young Worker Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the Oscar-Heinman Silk Corporation here the workers are discontented. Being a non-union shop, the bosses easily put across their wage reductions. Some of the girls have already quit their jobs because of the cut.

The bosses' monthly journal, "The Silk Worm," claims that "we workers are members of one big family, which is the factory, and as members of a family our interest should be a part of it." How ironical that sounds to us, particularly after the wage cut.

From this we can learn one lesson. If we were organized the bosses would not pull such stunts so easily. Organization is the only way we can better our conditions and get the bosses to fear us.

We should not submit to the wage cut, but prepare ourselves to fight it. Read the Young Worker, which helps us fight. Join the Young Workers' League. When you read the Young Worker pass it on to the next fellow or girl. Send in your name to Young Workers' League, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

"Youths under 16 years of age have to work but four hours a day and educational facilities are provided for them. Probably no other national government has so safeguarded its childhood, womanhood and manhood as has Russia in its social legislation."
Sherwood Eddy.

"For nine years the present government of Russia has not only proved itself stable and enduring, but probably gives greater promise of permanence than any other government in Europe." Sherwood Eddy.

Don't wait to talk to that worker—do it now.

Toohey Back in U. M. W. After 16 Month Expulsion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 24.—It has been ascertained here that the committee representing the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, composed of John J. Mates, District 9; John Ghizzoni, District No. 2, and Dennis Brislin, District No. 1, appointed at a recent meeting of the International Executive Board to investigate the expulsion and conduct a hearing on the appeal of Pat Toohey, expelled militant young miner, has handed down a decision in the case recommending reinstatement of Toohey with all former rights and privileges enjoyed prior to his expulsion.

First Time.

This decision has far-reaching political implications, inasmuch as the International has never yet reinstated a member expelled for political reasons.

This expulsion case is a result of the activities of the left wing during the anthracite strike. Cappellini, president of District No. 1, had Toohey and August Valentine expelled from membership while they were serving a sentence in the Lackawanna county prison for strike activities.

No Compensation.

The decision of the International committee also specifies that Toohey be not accorded or permitted any compensation for the sixteen months' loss of employment and membership in the union, due to his former local union defying the district executive board when the board commanded the local to expel Toohey, which the local refused to do.

Young Candidates in Miners' Union Support Progress

(Continued from page 1)

all young miners should get into the fight in the miners' union. It is the young miners of today that are going to do all the fighting in a few years. I think it is my duty as a progressive to fight for the benefit of the miners, and I think that by getting elected as auditor I can get a line on what is going on in the union now, and best fight for the interests of the young miners, as well as the others.—JOHN TUMILTY, Member of Local Union 2553.

A YOUNG MINER WRITES.

I am running, along with George Yang, for alternate auditor in District No. 12 on the "Savce the Union Ticket." I feel that it up to the young miners as well as the adults to fight to save the union. Now we find that the young miners in the union hardly ever attend union meetings or take any great part in the affairs of the miners' organization, which is bad and must be corrected. And one way of correcting this is by electing young miners to responsible positions in the miners' union and thereby introducing new life and spirit into the union.—WM. MASLOW, Local Union No. 3738, Springfield.

Miners Strike.

PLYMOUTH, Pa.—(FP)—When officials of Nottingham colliery of Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company refused to replace the men members of Union No. 311, United Mine Workers, the workers struck. U. M. W. officials of District 1 are investigating.

Industrial Youth Clubs

By M. YUSEM.

THE youth in the industries, in combating the reactionary labor aristocracy finds it necessary to have some organizational form which would [illegible] meet each situation accordingly.

Particular caution must be taken, as sometimes the formation of a club, were there is really no basis for it, the effect will be nothing more than the development of antagonism between the adults and the youth, which is fundamentally opposed to our purpose. While, on the other hand, it is a big mistake to hesitate in building some form of organization of apprentices barred from the union, to fight for admission, or consideration in arguments, etc.

With these facts in mind, it can easily be seen that forming a club in such union as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is approaching the whole matter incorrectly. In the A. C. W. [illegible]n is not to fight for admis- [illegible] being absolutely no difficul- [illegible]ering the union. There the [illegible] to draw the passive and in- [illegible]outh into trade union ac- [illegible]nce all efforts must be di- [illegible]onvincing the adult work- ers, and in most cases fighting the [illegible] the development of special [illegible]ity, such as sports, socials, [illegible] etc., thru which to attract [illegible] into the union.

[illegible]ctionary trade union of- [illegible]l sooner see the youth dis- [illegible], roblems among themselves [illegible] them brought in to the [illegible]abership is well illustrated [illegible] of the Plumbers' Helpers in Los Angeles, where the officialdom of the Plumbers' Union is following a policy of excluding the helpers from the union. But having learned from the experiences of their New York section that the Plumbers' Helpers are not so readily submissive to such tactics and have organized themselves in clubs to fight for admission and even made it an issue within the union, are endeavoring to offset such a move by themselves officially organizing the helpers into a club, which they say will serve as a means for preparing the helpers to join the union when the union is ready to admit them. Needless to say, this is merely throwing sand in the eyes of the helpers.

We must guard against what may be termed left and right dangers in this phase of our work. That is not to hesitate to form a club or some organized expression when necessary and not to be fooled by the reactionaries into dissolving a club on the mere promises to open the union doors, etc., or, on the other hand, the idea that we should form clubs indiscriminately everywhere. The latter idea particularly is dangerous when we consider the difficulties met with in working in most of the reaction-ridden unions, would lead many to seek the least line of resistance, which is found in a club as it tends to transfer a good deal of the struggles to be carried on intensively outside of the official union activity, which is really nothing less than falling into the trap of the reactionaries.

School Life in Russia.

"The course of training is not academic, but highly practical, and begins with the concrete problems of life. School committees for the most part handle cases of discipline. The program of education is planned jointly by teachers and students. In ideal, each school is organized as a self-governing commonwealth."
Sherwood Eddy.

YOUNG WORKER

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EDITORIALS

CHICKEN DINNERS FOR MINERS.

THE slashing of the wages of the Hudson Coal Company miners and the other unbearable conditions imposed on them is not an isolated case. Neither are the monthly chicken dinners given for the miners in the company colliery towns in preparation for the organization of a company union, unexplainable. This is the policy in practice of the operators' attempt to smash the United Mine Workers' Union and to lower the standard of living of the coal diggers. Such was the understanding of the National Coal Operators' Association, the recently organized Ohio Coal Operators' Association and other bosses' outfits.

The opening of some of the closed mines was not a sign of the pick-up in the industry. It was only a sign that the operators were shipping scab coal to England and that they wanted to stock up coal in preparation for a strike of the miners in this country, such as is now being threatened by the 22,000 employees of the Hudson Coal Company and which will reach much greater proportions in the spring.

For the young miners there is one lesson in the present situation: Prepare to fight back. That the miners are understanding this lesson can be seen in the growth of the opposition movement in the union which is fighting for Brophy as president as against the reactionary Lewis.

ARMY-NAVY GAME AND MILITARISM.

WE are glad to see that the Chicago Tribune editorializes on the true meaning of the Army-Navy football game played last Saturday in Chicago. They let the cat out of the bag. The game was one huge advertising scheme to foster in the minds of the people a love "for the national defense" of Morgan's millions. "The packed stands," says the Tribune, "cheered for the army, yelled for the navy, in one great breath because they were there not as partisans, but as patriots." The army-navy game in Chicago was a huge signal for all the paid prostitutes of the bankers, steel kings and munition makers to raise a hue and cry for more hectic war preparations—to lament that the man power of the so-called national defense of 550,000 men was only a paper strength, and that Coolidge economy be hanged on the field of capitalist militarism.

We agree that the figure of 550,000 men is a paper figure. It is not overestimated but underestimated by the pious capitalist gentlemen who don the garb of peace mongers to cover their bayonets and poison gas paraphernalia. In the United States there are well over 1,500,000 young men being groomed for military purposes in both the regular and auxiliary armed forces. Eighty-three cents out of every dollar in the national budget is being spent for wars past, present and future. Yet the cry is raised for greater war preparations.

Thus in the army-navy game we see the use to which capitalist sports is put—we see its true meaning. To the youth of the working class it demonstrates clearly the need for building a strong, powerful sports' organization of the working class.

QUESTION BOX

IN the last Question Box Comrade Singer asks: What will happen when all the workers know that they run the factories? My answer to this question is:

When the workers know that they and not the bosses run the factories they will begin to ask themselves: If the bosses are not necessary for the industries, why should we continue letting them own these factories and make profits from the sweat of our toil? Why shouldn't all the useful members of society own the factories and run them for themselves?

This will mean that the working class is becoming revolutionary. It will mean that the workers will fight more and more as a conscious class. In Russia when the working class realized this they took over the factories and set up their own government to run these factories. Now they are developing a new Communist society in which there will no longer be rich and poor, slave and master, and in which society itself will run the industries and develop all the people. That will also finally happen in the United States when the workers realize that they run the factories, and the conditions are ripe for a revolution.

Carl Summer.

There are two questions which I would like answered.

1. Why do we need an international Communist organization?

2. Can the workers elect their own government, thru the ballot box.

The best answers to these questions will be printed. Send them in.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent. The latest issue will be off the press this week. Send in your subscription now. 50 cents a year.

In the Land of Queen Marie

By HENRI BARBUSSE.

JON GRESCEA was a peasant without school education. He knew nothing about the great social problems. All was unknown to him, that was outside that remote corner of the earth, in Rumania, where he was at home.

His parents and all his ancestors had worked on the land estates of the Boyers for centuries. And as far as Grecea could think he had felt himself the property of the Boyars, just as the land was their property. When Grecea reached the necessary age he became a naval soldier. It was at the time of the war. But he did not know what a war was. His circle of interest was limited and he cared for nothing that happened around him. He subjected himself to the orders which he received; he did everything that was demanded of him. He used his rifle on the order of other people and for the purposes of other people, just as he had used formerly his plough and rake. He gained little in education in those dark days, when it was his duty to murder and to take care not to be murdered himself.

One day a worker approached him and gave him a parcel of leaflets with the request that he distribute them among his fellow-soldiers. Grecea did this without knowing what was written on the leaflets, because he could not read and was generally not curious to know things.

These leaflets contained an appeal to the naval soldiers: "Comrades! Naval soldiers! Fellow-workers in uniforms! Do not shoot at your brothers in the Red Army when the Boyars send you into the struggle against Soviet Russia, for Russia is the only workers' state in the world!"

Grecea was discovered during the distribution of the leaflets and arrested.

Before the court martial Grecea told about his childhood and youth. He described his whole life till he came to the army. He pointed out how he had worked like a beast just as all the others around him did, only, as he said, "in order to turn our sweat into gold."

Then he spoke to the military judges about the manifestos. At that time he did not know what he did. Not only that he could not read what was printed on the leaflets—he, who was used to subject himself blindly to the will of others and could develope his own ideas only with difficulty, had not even tried to find out the contents of the leaflets.

But when Grecea told about the people whose acquaintance he had made in prison, people who called themselves Communists. These comrades in suffering enlightened him about the struggle of the workers in which he had unconsciously participated. They pointed out to him the fate of the workers, the terrible senselessness of an order of society in which the producing masses become working animals in the yoke of a small number of exploiters. They explained to him that the realization of Communism would bring about a change of things and mean light, freedom and a better life for the masses of the slaves kept in darkness.

"I tell you," the little peasant Grecea explained, "that I am no more the same man that I was formerly. I have thought of things of which I never thought before and I understood them in suffering—I have become a real man!"

He who easily might have come out of this trial "pure and innocent," by proving his ignorance during his offense, gave with a wonderful greatness of soul a new proof of his "guilt" into the hands of the court. He exposed himself consciously to the most serious punishment, when he, the simple peasant, exclaimed like an apostle: "Communism is something great and if there would really be a god he could not approve of any other order but Communism!"

With deep respect we must collect the words which Grecea spoke in the face of the whole court martial. We can be certain that they will reach above the heads of the judges, the army, the masses of the peasants like Grecea:

"Every son of the Rumanian people, every worker and peasant, every soldier and artisan, all those who to honestly, must join the Communist Party of Rumania in order to annihilate the vampires and to establish the new rule of the people!"

Grecea was sentenced to five years' hard labor. But not without reason did we say that the most severe punishment awaited him. There are means enough to carry out a death sentence in Rumania, although death punishment officially no longer exists there.

When Mr. Bratianu, at that time Rumanian prime minister, heard of the brave words of Grecea before the court martial, he had a fit of fury. The authorities wanted to do him a favor and attempted to kill Grecea "wilst attempting to escape." However, the attempt failed. A further attempt to murder him was made by means of poison. Thanks to an astonishing piece of luck, Grecea was not killed. Then the police gave him nothing to eat, he was thrown into the wet and narrow hole known under the name of "gherla," fettered at hands and feet.

That induced Grecea to go on hunger strike. But just for that his hangmen had waited, because they wanted to find an opportunity to let him die. However, the other prisoners declared their solidarity with him and went also on hunger strike. The prison director had to give way, because the public abroad and at home began to pay attention. The strike was broken off on the basis of promises. Grecea was taken to the prison hospital.

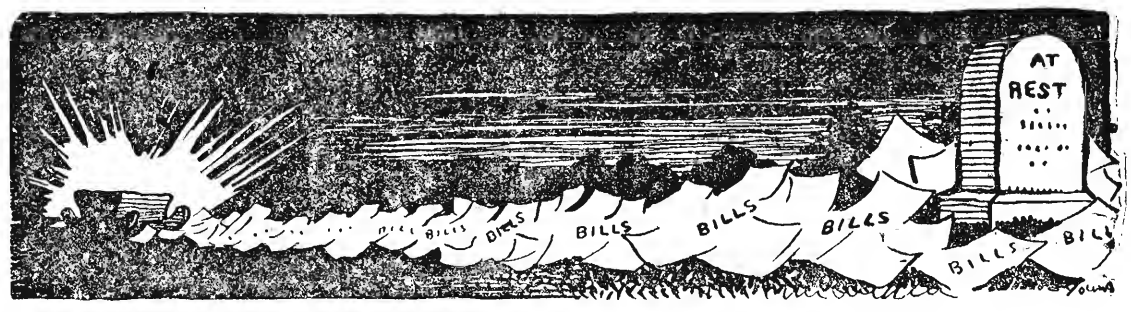
The small buildings of the Doftana prison, which is infirmeria," is a kind of mausoleum, which living people enter, whose dead bodies are later on carried out. The prison doctor, by the way, declares with devilish grin that Grecea is not dead. He is only insane. Grecea, who had risen in order to fling the truth into the faces of his judges, the truth, which he had found in his consciousness as a human being, he is today only a phantom, which moves and carries along with it the corpse of his soul.

Russian Masquerade in Chicago, Dec. 25, to Benefit Novy Mir

A Russian masquerade for the benefit of the Russian Communist weekly, Novy Mir, has been arranged for Saturday, Dec. 25, at Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western Ave., near Division St.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

The December issue of the American Worker Correspondent will be out this week. Get a copy, subscribe!



REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT LEADER

Jacob Zitterspieler, leader of the revolutionary students is the victim of the Polish white teror. He was condemned for Communism and has already served four years in the notorious Mokotov prison in Warsaw.

FARMERS TURN RADICAL

By E. LAEHTI.

IN the old days the small farmer looked towards the golden west for prosperity. He could not afford to hire outside labor, but worked the soil with his whole family. Now the sun of the golden west has set.

When the war came to an end the world faced an industrial and agrarian crisis. The agrarian crisis was certainly acute. The burden of taxation increased tremendously for the poor farmers. The bankers, railroads and other capitalists left the poor farmers stranded high and dry. Millions were bankrupted in the United States. Here we have the problem of how can the farmer buy highly priced machinery when he can't get what he should for his products?

What has the government done on this question? What did Cal's committee accomplish? Did the cut on income taxes lessen the burden on the small farmer? Both of these questions can be answered with, No! This adds the poor farmer to the rebel elements in our present society. Tho he owns the "means of production," the small farmer finds that his interests are identical with that of the industrial proletariat. Already the farmers are breaking away from the old capitalist parties and casting in their lot with farmer-labor tickets. In the 1928 elections large numbers of small farmers will support the development of a labor party.

The prospects in the United States are for a strong alliance of the poor farmers and workers which will help to dethrone imperialism and establish a workers' and farmers' government.

New Arrests Without End.

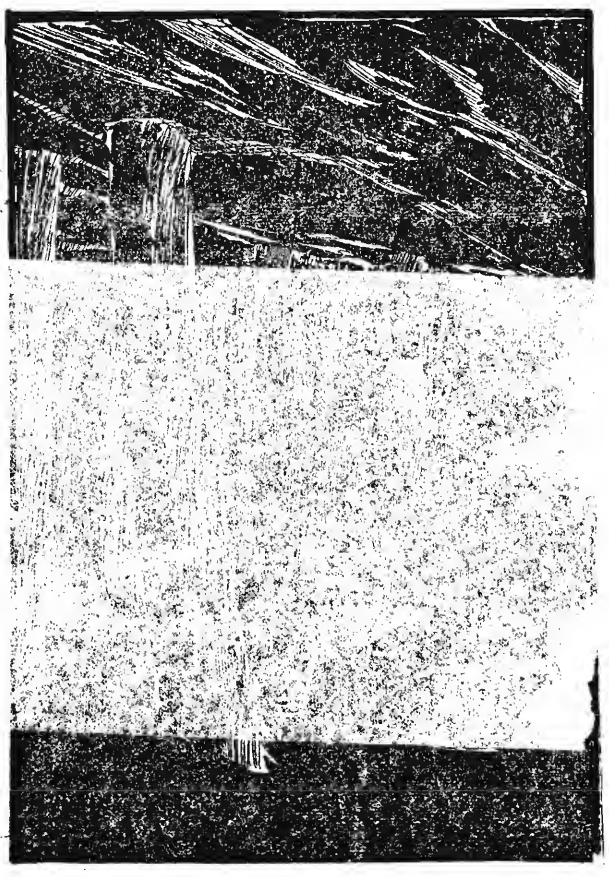
IRA.—The arrests in Bulgaria continue. Every day news arrives about arrests for the most incredible reasons.

In Ferdinand a 16-year-old worker, Sucjan Dimitroff, was arrested because he sang a revolutionary song. He was terribly beaten and his arms were broken.

New Sentences Against Young Workers.

RUMANIA.—IRA.—Before the court martial in Kishinev nine young workers were tried who had infringed the martial law. Five of the accused had to be acquitted, two received two years and two one year at hard labor each.

BUILDERS OF SOCIETY



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NEWS FROM THE CAMPAIGN FRONT

District Five Scores Again

"YOU'D better get that banner ready and be sure to make it a classy one—pure silk, nothing else will do"—this is what the comrades write from District Five and we are ready to believe them when they say that the banner will adorn their district office—unless something unusual happens and the other districts get a little livelier. This time District Five again leads the army of sub-getters with 148.8 per cent of their quota filled. Pittsburgh ranks second on the list of leading cities with 213.7 per cent and Monessen fourth with 90 per cent. Comrades—is no one going to try and catch Pittsburgh up? We'd hate not to see a real battle for that banner—what do you say?

NEAR THE TOP.

DISTRICT EIGHT came mighty near to the top this time—95 per cent and Chicago has rolled over wiht the help of Comrade Ethel Stevens who alone secured 95 subs. Chicago has 106 per cent and is trying hard to catch up with another, district eight, city of Waukegan, which leads all cities with 282 per cent. This district is wide awake, you may be sure of that and hardly a day passes that we don't get a batch from either Waukegan or Chicago. This is the way to work.

DISTRICT THIRTEEN has gone up but not enough to rise from its third place—44 per cent is what they have and that is pretty good, you will have to admit. Los Angeles is working hard and Comrade Komer, the district agent is planning a trip up North to liven things up in Frisco.

SEVEN HAS REAL FEATHER.

DISTRICT SEVEN has a real feather to put in its cap—during the last three weeks they have progressed from the last to the fourth place—something the slow districts should think over. Altho Detroit is the only active city so far, they have been able to get 34.2 per cent filled and still going up. Good for seven!

DISTRICT ONE has lost a place, but we are sure that this is not for long. More speed, comrades—subs don't fall from heaven as we would like them to—they are gotten by working hard only. District one has 26.6 per cent.

TWO BEHIND ONE.

DISTRICT TWO keeps right behind district one—altho to tell you the truth, it ought to be far ahead. New York City is doing well and we have all reasons to believe they will make their quota before the end of the campaign but things are terribly slow in Connecticut and New Jersey. Don't let the smaller cities pull you down, District Two. You should have double of your 24.7 per cent.

A GAIN A DAY.

DISTRICT TWELVE has gained, but not sufficiently—we expect much more of this district with a small quota of 110 subs, 15.4 per cent is little to brag about.

MUCH BRIGHTER.

DISTRICT SIX has improved—in fact it has doubled since the last issue was out. However it may sound nice, but considering that more than half of the campaign is over, things should be much brighter in District Six. District Six—12 per cent.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN!

DISTRICT THREE is going down, down, down! Let's hope it will not hit the bottom. Get up a little more steam—it's true that Philadelphia is famous for being a sleepy town—but ye gods, you comrades don't have to try and prove it. District Three—10.5 per cent.

And now for the three in the bottom row:

NO EXCUSE FOR IT.

DISTRICTS NINE (Twin Cities) NINE (Superior) and FOUR.

DISTRICT NINE (Twin Cities) has 9 per cent—and there is not an excuse in the world for it.

REAL PROBLEM HERE.

DISTRICT NINE (Superior) has a real problem and in spite of the fact that many subs have come thru from Superior and the smaller towns, the district total is way down at 8 per cent.

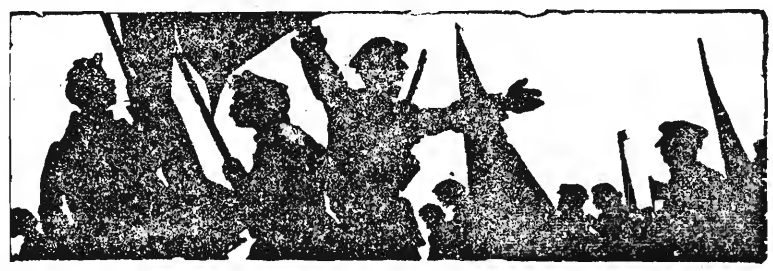
HOPE FOR SLEEPY ONES.

DISTRICT FOUR has been gaining one per cent a week for the last four weeks—it has gotten up as high (or low) as 6 per cent. If that is going to keep up—say, you'll get just about 10 per cent by the end of the drive But—we are incurable optimists and we have hope for even the sleepiest ones.

* * *

More than half of the campaign is over. So far we have received about 1000 subs. We are out to get 3,000 by the end of the campaign. If you want to have a strong Young Worker—if you want to have a weekly—if you want this form preserved and improved—it's up to you comrades to make the campaign a success. We must double our efforts, every member of the league, every city, every district as we have twice as much to accomplish as we have up to now. We must make the 3000—every district must follow districts five and eight and make their quota—this is the only way to succeed.

Build the Young Worker with subs.



If Your Sub Is Expiring—
If It Has Expired—or—
If You Have Not Yet Subscribed—

DO IT NOW! — Renew or Subscribe

$1.00 a Year — 50 Cents Six Months

— — — — — — — USE THIS BLANK — — — — — — —

Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

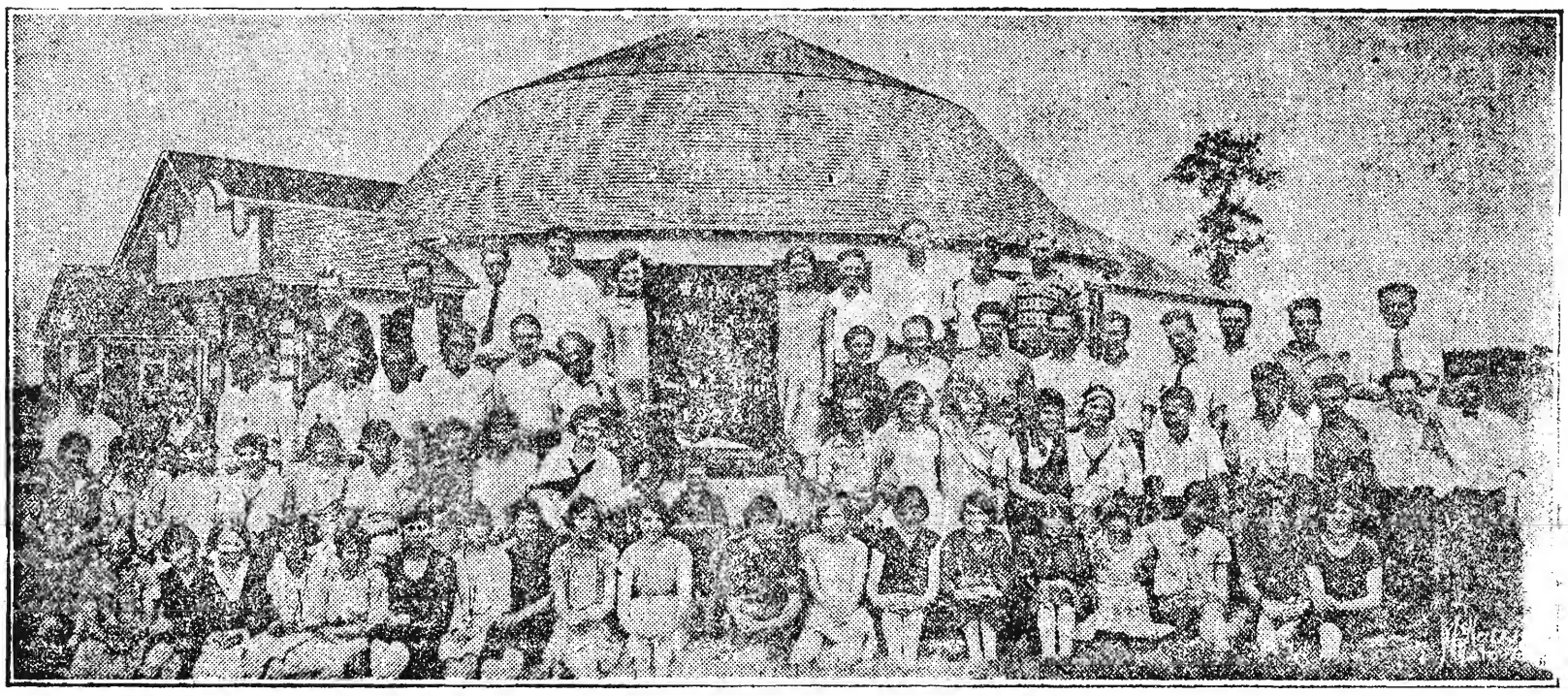
Enclosed please find $..... for ..... months "renewal"—"new sub" (mark which). Send the Young Worker to:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE DISTRICT SCHOOL AT WAINO



New Jingo Chief

Major-General Charles P. Summerall, who has been appointed Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army. Like the other jingo leaders in this country, Summerall will do Wall Street's bidding.

THREE OF A KIND

Hell'n Maria Dawes, "Black Jack" General Pershing and Brig. General John R. McQuigg, National Commander of the American Legion reviewing a Legion parade. These apostles of Morgan's militarism will not get shot in the next war. They leave that role for the young workers.

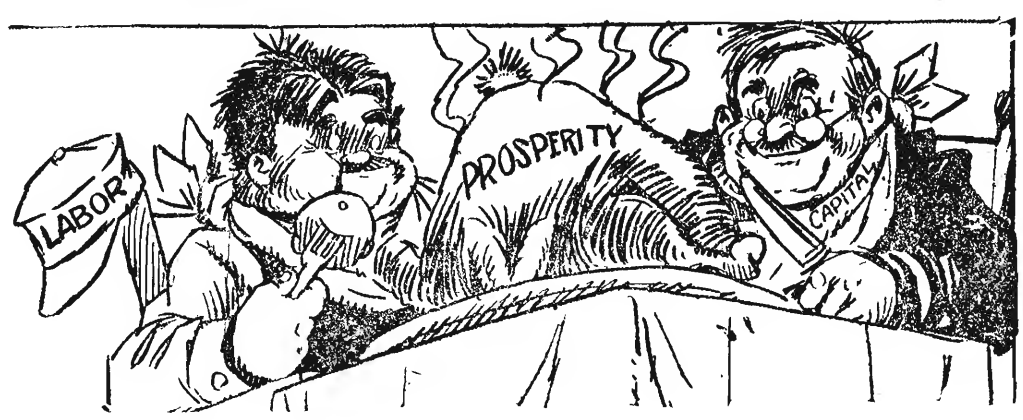
Young Maestro

Joseph Knitzer, 13-year old pupil of the famous teacher, Leopold Auer, New York, who made his debut as a soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra on Saturday, Nov. 27.

CHILDREN WHO FOUGHT

Passaic Strikers' Children at Victory Playground. These children showed their solidarity with their striking parents by fighting the anti-strike propaganda of their school teachers.

King Ben

King Ben Purnell of the Hous eof David in Michigan, religious colony, who has been charged with assaulting girl members of his colony.

SOME MORE BUG-HOUSE FABLES